

12. 1. 57

Borough of Warwick

ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEARS 1956-7

BY

D. LIVINGSTONE, M.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts

Leamington Spa

A. TOMES LTD., PRINTERS, 46, BEDFORD STREET

1956

38, HOLLY WALK,
LEAMINGTON SPA.

July 7th, 1958.

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF
WARWICK

Mr. MAYOR, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my seventh and eighth annual reports upon the health of the district. As publication of the report for 1956 was unavoidably delayed it was decided to accelerate preparation of the material for 1957 and combine the two reports in one cover. The major factor in delaying the 1956 report has been progressive overloading of the small staff of your health department by routine duties particularly those relating to various aspects of housing including improvement grant work and enquiries arising from the procedure to lift rent control. This has slowed down much of the normal work in particular that relating to food hygiene. With new duties imminent, concerned with rodent control and clean air, it has been necessary to ask you to review the staffing of this department.

Housing.—The years under review have seen a definite step along the path which has to be followed in order to realize your plans for the clearance of “unfit” houses. In planning for “replacement” housing, the need becomes evident both for a higher proportion of small dwellings and for increased provision for aged couples. Well planned accommodation will help to solve some of the problems of old age, not least vexatious being the enforced removal of elderly persons who may have spent half a lifetime or more in houses now to be marked down for clearance.

Clean Air.—The passage of the Clean Air Act has been a notable landmark in health legislation. The Council has marked its willingness to play its part in the abatement of atmospheric pollution by joining the newly formed Warwickshire Clean Air Council, by adopting the by-law regarding smokeless fuel appliances and by being one of the first districts in the field with plans for a smoke control area. This relates to the new Percy Estate and will therefore be simpler of application than in the case of older property where extensive conversion or modernization of appliances must be undertaken and subsidized before smoke control is practicable.

Food Hygiene.—Less time has been spent on routine or “follow-up” inspections than one would wish. Nevertheless some improvement has been made in the general

standard of food handling. Substantial works of modernisation have been undertaken by the leading hotels as regarding the bars, kitchens and dining accommodation. Some food shops also are marked down for improvements; the alterations will not be easy to perform both owing to the age and character of some of the buildings and to the need for avoiding undue disturbance to normal trading.

There are no slaughterhouses licenced within the Borough.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of certain prosecutions undertaken by the Council arising out of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations and of 16 warnings given to other persons.

Water Supply.—Some concern was caused by the report from the Public Health Laboratory that significant pollution had occurred within the area of the gathering ground at Haseley. A joint investigation was made by the Borough Surveyor, Chief Public Health Inspector and Medical Officer of Health. Reports were then presented to and accepted by the Council which authorised

- (a) attention to private drainage in the area,
- (b) clearing of the bed of the Inch Brook to minimise flooding in that part of the grounds which contains the adit shafts and
- (c) the purchase of chlorination plant of an improved and fully automatic type for installation at the Hatton Reservoir.

Infectious Diseases, Etc.—The health record was reasonably good in both years except that the summer of 1957 brought an unusual prevalence of Anterior Poliomyelitis of paralytic type. In view of the past higher incidence of Tuberculosis a special campaign was held in 1957 to invite the public to attend a Mass Radiography Unit for chest X-ray. Very encouraging results were obtained. The purification plant has been installed at your paddling pool in St. Nicholas' Park and has much improved the quality of the water there.

It is with pleasure that I conclude by thanking the members of the Council for their interest and support of the work undertaken by the department and to my fellow officers for their willing co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. LIVINGSTONE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Warwick.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	1956	1957
Population (estimated) Mid-years	15,690	15,810
Area 5,075 Acres.		
Rateable Value	£226,794	£214,504
Product of Id. Rate	£495	£924
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Crude) ...	15.1	12.5
" " " " " " (corrected)	14.8	12.2
Still Birth Rate—Rate per 1,000 total births	32.6	15.0
Death Rate per 1,000 population (Crude) ...	9.8	11.0
" " " " " " (corrected)	10.4	11.8
Deaths from Diseases and From Sepsis ...	—	—
Accidents of Pregnancy From Other		
and Child-birth Causes ...	—	—
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—		
All Infants per 1,000 live births	8.4	20.3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live		
births	8.8	16.1
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live		
births	—	91.0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—
" " Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	—	—
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—	—

Population.—There was a small increase of 20 in 1956 and a larger addition of 120 persons in 1957. This increase was thus only 140 for the two years combined although in the same period the excess of births over deaths was 107. There was thus little movement of new families into the district which is not surprising having regard to the housing problem.

Birth Rate.—This was substantially lower in 1957.

Death Rates.—There were at a low level in 1956 both at all ages and for infants under one year.

In 1956 no death occurred from suicide or motor vehicle accident but the next year saw the death of one person in a motor accident. In view of the dense through traffic this seems a better experience than might have been expected.

Statistics for the past seven years and also for England and Wales in 1956 and in 1959 will be seen under Table II.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH OF WARWICK

Medical Officer of Health :

D. LIVINGSTONE, M.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector :

J. BULLOCK,

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. for Inspectors of Meat and Foods.

Cert. Institute of Housing.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

S. H. WEST,

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. for Inspectors of Meat and Foods.

Cert. R.S.I. for Smoke Inspectors.

Borough Engineer, Surveyor and Waterworks Engineer :

H. S. BROWN, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., Chartered Civil Engineer.

Public Analysts :

BOSTOCK, HILL and RIGBY, Birmingham.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA*Laboratory Facilities.*—Bacteriological examinations by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Coventry :—

		Positive		Negative		Total
1956—Dysentery	...	—	...	3	...	3
Paratyphoid B		1	...	—	...	1
						—
						4
						—
1957—Typhoid	...	3	...	—	...	3
Dysentery	...	2	...	2	...	4
Throat	...	1	...	—	...	1
Blood ...	...	—	...	4	...	4
						—
						12
						—

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES (WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL)*Infant Welfare Centres (as at June 30th, 1958) :*

Lakin Road F.A.P. ... Wednesdays 2—4 p.m.

Tuesdays 2—4 p.m.

Racecourse ... Thursdays 2—4 p.m.

Local enquiries re Home Help, After-care, Health Visiting, Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery Services to Area Health Office, 38, Holly Walk, Leamington Spa ('Phone 2998 or 2999).

National Welfare Foods are on sale at Child Welfare Sessions or from :—

W. V. S. Office : 3, Jury Street, Warwick.

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday ... Afternoons

Thursday, Saturday ... Morning

Mrs. BULL, 51, Stratford Road, Warwick.

Monday 2—3-30 p.m. ; Thursday 5—6-30 p.m.

Ambulance.—The Depot is at Lakin Road F.A.P. (Tel. Warwick 86). 24-hour service.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

I am indebted to Mr. H. S. Brown, the Borough Engineer, for much of the following information :—

Water Supply.—Increases in use of water were not so marked as in the past two years. Consumption figures were as follows :—

1956, 250,695,000 gallons.

1957, 280,483,000 gallons.

Agreement has been reached with the Warwick Rural District Council for the supply by that body of 200,000 gallons per day and it is expected shortly to increase this quantity to 300,000 gallons. When necessary a supply has also been taken from the Central Hospital at Hatton. Due to these supplements, it has been possible to draw less heavily on the Haseley gathering grounds. It has also been possible to undertake the clearing out of sand deposits from the storage reservoirs at Hatton.

Drainage and Sewerage.—With the exception of minor flushing or clearance operations, the sewers have in general been satisfactory. This applies in particular to the new main low level outfall sewer completed in 1954 which has taken on the increased load arising out of the Percy Estate and other housing developments.

Refuse Removal and Disposal.—Collections have been regular but the aim of a weekly round has not yet been realized. Efforts have continued to keep the Stratford Road tip in good condition. One has to record, however, that this tip is near the end of its capacity and it will be necessary to plan for future requirements.

Housing.—During 1956 and 1957 private enterprise built 137 new houses, most of which were in the Wharf Street area. In the same period the Council completed the building of 59 houses and also opened its development of the Percy Estate by the letting of contracts for 311 houses. This will be welcome news to many who have been on the waiting list longer than they had expected. When progress in rehousing once more improves a larger proportion of smaller dwellings is likely to be needed.

Rivers and Streams.—There has been no serious flooding but it was necessary to widen and clear out the brook crossing the Saltisford Common, Birmingham Road and Racecourse.

Sewage Disposal.—It has been possible to put out a satisfactory effluent from the present works but signs are not lacking that improvement could result from an extension of the works. The Borough Engineer hopes to draw up before long a scheme showing what is in his view necessary.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (SECTION 31)

Tuberculous Milk Investigations.—Routine milk samples were taken by authorised officers of the County Council within the Borough and sent for biological examination. Results were obtained from samples taken as follows :—

<i>Designation of Milk</i>	<i>Total No. of Samples</i>		<i>No. Positive</i>	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
Pasteurised	2	3	Nil	Nil
“Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)”	—	—	—	—
“Tuberculin Tested” ...	1	1	Nil	Nil
“Accredited” and Non-graded	2	3	Nil	Nil

This information has been given by courtesy of the County Medical Officer.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Incidence of Major Infectious Diseases since 1949

		<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Enteric Fever.</i>	<i>Pneumonia.</i>	<i>Anterior Poliomyelitis</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>
1949	...	—	10	—	3	—	—
1950	...	1	9	1	6	—	—
1951	...	3	4	1	14	1	1
1952	...	—	7	—	3	3	11
1953	...	—	7	—	6	6	10
1954	...	—	7	—	8	1	15
1955	...	—	7	—	5	—	10
1956	...	—	5	1	9	—	10
1957	...	—	6	—	20	8	8

Reference to Table III will give the age distribution of the notifications for 1956 and 1957.

General.—This table shows that the immunity from clinical diphtheria has been maintained since 1951, that 1957 was the heaviest year since 1951 for pneumonia and also brought a heavier incidence of Anterior Poliomyelitis than any recent year. A small number of children had been inoculated in 1956 with the new poliomyelitis vaccine but no injections were given during the summer and autumn months as a precaution. It was decided not to interrupt the programme during 1957 in this way but in fact difficulties over the production of British vaccine effectively limited the number of injections which could be given that summer. It was, however, clear that the prevalence of poliomyelitis that year bore no relationship to the inoculation programme which had by that time not covered a significant number of children.

In 1957 and subsequently it became open to parents of eligible children to have them inoculated either by the local authority's arrangements or by their own family doctors. The supply of vaccine to the latter had however to be from local authority's stocks. Distribution in small amounts was likely to prove difficult owing to the short life of the vaccine out of cold store, the need to protect it from strong light and the unsuitability of postal transmission. Certain inconvenience was therefore inevitable but, owing to the admirable arrangements made by the local health authority for refrigeration in each area, this was kept to a minimum.

Measles.—A very sharp epidemic occurred in 1957 as will be seen from Table III.

Whooping Cough showed an increase in the same year.

Vaccination and Immunization.—As in previous years personal contact by health service workers with parents, teachers and others served to keep a high percentage of children protected. Vaccination against smallpox has perhaps a less ready appeal to the parents of infants. In respect of other innoculations the following results were obtained :—

<i>Diphtheria Immunization</i>			1956	1957
Schoolchildren (Primary)	...		19	13
Schoolchildren (Booster) ...	...		211	171
Under school age ...	...	...	184	165
<i>Whooping Cough Vaccine</i>				
Infants protected ...	...	...	178	154
<i>B.C.G. Vaccine (Tuberculosis)</i>				
Persons innoculated	...	...	24	31

TUBERCULOSIS—1956

Age Periods	New Cases				Transfers into District				Deaths			
	Pul- monary		Non- Pul.		Pul- monary		Non- Pul.		Pul- monary		Non- Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	2	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45-55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & upwards	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	11	2	—	2	4	4	—	—	3	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS—1957

Age Periods	New Cases				Transfers into District				Deaths			
	Pul- monary		Non- Pul.		Pul- monary		Non- Pul.		Pul- monary		Non- Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	1	1	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	8	5	1	2	7	4	—	—	1	—	—	—

There were thirteen new pulmonary cases in each year and the deaths totalled four in the two years.

The Council decided to launch a Mass X-Ray campaign during the summer of 1957 and invited the Medical Director of the Unit to carry out an extended survey in the Borough with many sessions devoted to local industry. An appeal launched by the Mayor for voluntary help in distributing leaflets and information met with a splendid response and thanks for the ultimate success of the drive are due to all those who offered their help at this time.

Altogether the Unit visited six sites and stayed in the borough for 15 days. Good results were obtained which are summarised later in this report. The Unit returned for a week in October to complete its survey by the X-ray of children in grammar and secondary schools. The following statistics have been made available by the courtesy of Dr. Gordon Evans, Medical Director of the X-Ray Unit.

JULY, 1957.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY WARWICK

Miniature X-Ray Examinations					Male	Female	Total
1.	Organised	...	...	...	1,844	881	2,725
2.	General Public	...	...	...	1,205	1,860	3,065
3.	School Children	...	...	...	70	59	129
Total					3,119	2,800	5,919
Recalled for Large Film Examinations							
1.	Organised	...	...	...	75	32	107
2.	General Public	...	...	...	43	61	104
3.	School Children	...	...	...	—	3	3
Total					118	96	214
Results of Large Film Examinations							
1.	<i>Organised</i>						
	(a)	No Abnormalities	...	...	29	13	42
	(b)	Abnormalities requiring no further investigation	...	...	18	6	24
	(c)	Abnormalities investigated clinically	...	...	27	12	39
	(d)	Failed to attend for Large Film			1	1	2
Total					75	32	107
2.	<i>General Public</i>						
	(a)	No Abnormalities	...	...	15	23	38
	(b)	Abnormalities requiring no further investigation	...	...	6	16	22
	(c)	Abnormalities investigated clinically	...	...	21	19	40
	(d)	Failed to attend for Large Film			1	3	4
Total					43	61	104

3. <i>School Children</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) No Abnormalities	—	2	2
(d) Failed to attend for Large Film	—	1	1
Total	—	3	3
Analysis of Clinical Examinations			
1. <i>Organised</i>			
(i) <i>Referred to Chest Clinic or Hospital for further investigation</i>			
Suspected Pulmonary Tuberculosis			
(New Cases)	7	6	13
(Known Cases)	3	2	5
Other Chest Abnormalities			
(New Cases)	7	—	7
(Known Cases)	3	—	3
(ii) <i>Referred to Own Doctor</i>			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	1	1
Other Chest Abnormalities ...	5	1	6
(iii) <i>No Further Action Considered Necessary</i>			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Other Chest Abnormalities ...	1	2	3
Total	27	12	39
2. <i>General Public</i>			
(i) <i>Referred to Chest Clinic or Hospital for further investigation</i>			
Suspected Pulmonary Tuberculosis			
(New Cases)	2	7	9
(Known Cases)	1	—	1
Other Chest Abnormalities			
(New Cases)	6	4	10
(Known Cases)	—	1	1
(ii) <i>Referred to Own Doctor</i>			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	2	3
Other Chest Abnormalities ...	5	4	9
(iii) <i>No Further Action Considered Necessary</i>			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Other Chest Abnormalities ...	5	1	6
Total	21	19	40

OCTOBER, 1957

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY**WARWICK SCHOOLS**

Miniature X-Ray Examinations	1,027	1,212	2,239
Recalled for Large Film Examinations ...	18	21	39
Results of Large Film Examinations			
1. No Abnormality	11	18	29
2. Minor Abnormalities requiring no further investigation	—	1	1
3. Abnormalities investigated clinically ...	7	2	9
	18	21	39

Analysis of Clinical Examinations					Male	Female	Total
1.	<i>Referred to Chest Clinic</i>						
	(a)	Suspected Active Primary P.Tb. ...			1	1	2
	(b)	Query P.Tb. or Inflammatory Lesion			1	—	1
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					2	1	3
2.	<i>Referred to Own Doctor</i>						
	(a)	Inflammatory Lesion			2	—	2
	(b)	Bronchiectasis			1	—	1
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					3	—	3
3.	<i>No Further Action Considered Necessary</i>						
	(a)	Healed Primary P.Tb.			1	—	1
	(b)	Bronchiectasis			1	—	1
	(c)	Suspected Heart Abnormality, not confirmed by Clinical Examination			—	1	1
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					2	1	3

After investigation the number of persons with active tuberculosis was found to be six of whom five needed immediate treatment. Another eight persons required medical supervision.

The following table gives the incidence of Tuberculosis for the period 1937-1957 :—

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Cases ...	21	20	32	27	22	12	11
Deaths...	6	7	8	9	13	10	13
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Cases ...	38	29	20	31	20	20	21
Deaths...	11	12	9	8	14	6	6
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Cases ...	22	32	40	24	28	23	27
Deaths...	8	1	3	3	5	3	1

The number both of cases and deaths shows a welcome reduction. In 1956, 15 patients were admitted for sanatorium treatment and 24 were discharged and in 1957 16 were admitted as against 8 discharged. Owing to the use made in recent years of the former Heathcote Isolation Hospital, little or no delay arose in admitting for necessary hospital treatment all those patients who consented to receive it.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.—This disease was prevalent in other local districts during the late summer and early autumn of 1957. The virus was evidently of a dangerous type as the majority of cases showed some paralysis and several adults had serious involvement of the respiratory mechanism which necessitated treatment in an “iron lung.”

The experience of the Borough began early in August with the illness of two four-year-old children on consecutive days. They lived some distance apart in the West End and no connection between them was found: only one had paralysis. A fortnight later two more cases were notified with again one day intervening: both patients had paralysis and one had to be treated for a time in a respirator. Both showed severe muscular weakness after recovery; neither had any obvious connection with each other or the previous cases. An interval of 12 days followed before three children fell ill within the space of three days; all had paralysis and again no connection with other cases was found. There was then a clear interval of ten days before the eighth and last known case of the season took ill. He was a young man and unfortunately took part in a strenuous football match while in the early stages. The disease took a severe turn and within a week he was dead.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47 of this Act provides that where persons—

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, and the Medical Officer of Health gives a written certificate in the prescribed form, the local authority may apply to a court, having jurisdiction for an order to remove the person to a suitable and convenient place e.g. hospital. Seven days clear notice must be given of the intended application and it must also be given to the person managing the premises. The order, if granted, may authorize a person's detention for a period not exceeding three months.

Investigation was made into four cases reported by various agencies.

Case 1.—Mrs. E. R——. Aged 73 years. Had shown signs of increasing mental confusion for some years. General living conditions were reported to be comfortless; there was inadequate heating and she did not use warm clothing which she had available. Contact was made with her doctor and the Area Welfare Officer who drew the attention of a son to the old lady's plight. As there was strong objection to her entering hospital, the matter was left in the hands of her son.

Case 2.—Mrs. Cl——. This case was referred by her family doctor and the needs were covered by attention from the district nurse.

Case 3.—Mrs. Ch——. A lady of advanced age living alone and with no near relatives. A widow, she lived largely in somewhat confused reminiscences of the past, neglected her nourishment and the care of her home and was most confused and forgetful. Occasionally she visited the local old persons' social clubs where she also caused some concern. The house was heavily infested with fleas and she

refused to wash herself or be washed by the nurse. Finally, after many visits, she was persuaded to enter hospital. After a stay here it was found advisable to arrange for her transfer to another hospital for psychiatric investigation.

Case 4.—Mr. and Mrs. H. B——. A middle-aged couple who had for many years been the cause of complaint from neighbours regarding noise and dirty habits. It was decided, after numerous visits had been paid in 1956 with little effect, to proceed against the husband for abatement of nuisances. A conviction was obtained and fines were imposed but little progress was made in cleaning up the house which was now so dilapidated as to be unfit for human habitation.

Early in 1957 the landlord represented to the Council that action should be taken under Section 63 of the Warwick Corporation Act and the Council, being satisfied that the occupier did habitually maintain the house in a filthy condition applied to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order requiring him to quit. The case was eventually heard before the County Court Judge who observed, after hearing evidence that the house was foul, bug infested and contained vast accumulations of paper, bottles and rags, that it was impossible to imagine a worse case of its kind. An order was made for possession within three weeks to the landlords and for the recovery of rent arrears. Before the date fixed for possession of the premises, an approach was made to the County Welfare Officer to provide accommodation for the couple. They however refused any offer and spent several nights sleeping in the open. A few days later the November weather became too severe for living rough and they applied to be taken into Part III accommodation, were received there and settled down.

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Council of the Borough of Warwick

Mr. MAYOR, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting a report covering the activities of my Department during the two years ended 31st December, 1957.

Inspections and re-inspections of all classes were 4,615 in 1956 and 4,745 in 1957. Included in the figures are many inspections for the purposes of the Housing Act and the Rent Act. These inspections take up a great deal of time and during the last year particularly were to some extent carried out at the expense of other duties which cannot long be neglected without serious detriment to local health standards in other directions. This emphasis on housing inspections means for the present less time available for routine inspection of food premises and less supervision of rodent control work, for example. While this may continue for a short time; should the housing work threaten to take up most of the inspectorial time available with the present staff for some years hence, and this is likely to be the case, the appointment of an additional inspector should be considered to avoid a deterioration in standards in other public health fields.

Housing inspections for the Selection of Tenants Sub-Committee continued to be combined with statutory housing duties; the advantages of this arrangement have been discussed in previous reports and, with an increase in the number of families moved from unfit houses, such advantages were more than ever obvious.

HOUSING

Though actual rehousing from unfit houses had progressed only slowly at the end of 1957, preliminary work to bring about the demolition of many unfit houses which could be vacated, as new houses became available, was well advanced. In the two years, 54 unfit houses were demolished, 30 in the West End Clearance Area and 24 individual unfit dwellings. Only 8 houses were represented under the provisions of section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 but 86 houses in the East End Clearance Area were represented in 1957. Six demolition orders were made, one house was repaired temporarily and in the remaining case the house was bought by the authority for subsequent demolition. Negotiations were commenced for the acquisition of 20 houses to be patched up and retained in use for the time being under the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

The ten year programme for the demolition of unfit houses submitted in 1955 (under a requirement of the 1954 Act) gave the total of unfit houses requiring demolition as 820, 298 houses to be demolished in the first five years and the remainder in the following five years. Of this remainder, 314 houses were to be acquired for temporary repair and subsequent demolition. The programme has proceeded at a slower rate than was anticipated, but with an increased number of new houses becoming available, the progress of the demolition side of the programme can be regarded as reasonably satisfactory. Acquisition for patching is, however, not sufficiently advanced. This is due to the necessity for spreading work in the various departments of the Council so as to avoid unmanageable congestion. Meanwhile, the urgency of dealing with a large number of houses in the West Ward

becomes more and more apparent and it is hoped that some progress in this large area (Woodhouse Street, Queen's Square, part of Stand Street) will be possible in the near future. It is obviously a logical extension of the first West End Clearance Area.

In the allocation of municipal houses, full advantage is now being taken of the Council's decision to let 50 per cent. of all houses becoming available to families from houses to be demolished. The difficulties associated with higher rents resulting from increased costs and high interest rates were discussed in a previous report and, generally speaking, the conclusions remain. There are many in these unfit houses who can meet the rents of new houses and are prepared to set aside a greater proportion of the family income for a good house; high rents should not be a deterrent to speeding-up the slum clearance effort; small houses worthy of patching for the time being should be acquired in increasing numbers to provide a reserve of low-rented houses for people who cannot afford new houses. These, in brief, are the conclusions which still stand.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS AND REPAIRS

Apart from inspections made under sections 11 and 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 (provisions relating to unfit houses not capable of being rendered fit), 203 houses were inspected under the Housing Acts. Ninety nine notices, some calling for comprehensive repairs, were served during 1956, and 89 during 1957, and 129 notices were complied with during the two years. Due to pressure of other housing work it was not possible to proceed with house-to-house inspection of better class property. To prevent serious deterioration of property capable of providing good accommodation for many years to come, systematic inspection should continue from year to year and the owners' attention drawn to work necessary in the interests of timely maintenance. The present emphasis on slum clearance, improvement grant work and Rent Act certificates should not be at the expense of these usually routine inspections but, again, the present neglect of this statutory duty is unavoidable without an increase in staff.

Improvement grants for the provision of bathrooms, internal sanitary accommodation, hot water facilities, food storage and food preparation and other improvements for which grants can be made, are now making a noticeable contribution to the raising of the standard of the older houses in the town which it is desirable should have a new lease of life. The Council's policy in this matter—generous compared with many—is achieving excellent results. The granting of the maximum contribution, now frequently authorised by the Council, so often means that a dwelling, structurally sound but damp and sadly lacking in facilities of fundamental importance to a reasonable housing standard, is brought up to a really modern standard, yet preserves the desirable features of its original design and, when in a row of houses, does not offend the appearance of the street.

From a slow start the number of houses and self-contained flats at which these comprehensive improvements had been completed with the aid of grants had risen to 67 by the end of 1957 and grants had been authorised in respect of 29 more. In 5 cases, loans to assist owners to meet their share of the cost have been approved since the Council agreed to make improvement grants.

MUNICIPAL HOUSING

The following summary shows in respect of 1956 and 1957 (a) new houses built by the authority, (b) families rehoused and (c) municipal dwellings owned by the local authority :—

	1956	1957
New houses built	30	29
Families rehoused	43	50
Houses owned by the local authority ...	1,248	1,277
Percentage of houses owned to total houses in Borough	Approx. 25% for both years	
Vacancies occurring in existing houses ...	15	22
Of the families rehoused there were :—		
From "rooms"	18	27
From poor and/or overcrowded houses not subject to Housing Act Orders	5	1
From West End Clearance Area ...	14	16
From houses subject to demolition or closing orders	6	6
Population rehoused	169	190
	(or 3.9 per family)	(or 3.8 per family)
Families rehoused from serious medical considerations	1	2

To promote the fullest use of municipal accommodation, 18 exchanges were arranged in 1956 and 20 in 1957.

In the twelve years since the end of 1945, 823 families, comprising 3,080 persons have been rehoused, but during the same period there have been 1,942 applications, 171 of these being registered during 1956 and 1957. Though quite a number of applications are cancelled either at the request of the applicants or upon instructions from the Selection of Tenants Sub-Committee, the majority are found to be genuinely made and experience shows that three out of every four have eventually to be satisfied. The rate of new applications continued to fall but was still far in excess of the rate of building and the average waiting period was again lengthened. It will be seen that new building during 1956 and 1957 fell very much short of the annual requirement, but the resumption of large scale development during 1957 was a heartening feature and although only 28 houses on the new Percy Estate had been completed at the end of the year many more had reached an advanced stage of construction.

It is significant that for the first time in many years, the number of applicants occupying sub-standard houses is higher than the number in rooms or otherwise without a house. This gives prominence to the importance of the Council's programme for the clearing of unfit houses. Due to the need to allocate the majority of dwellings available in the past few years to homeless families, slum clearance has proceeded all too slowly and the clearance programme was behind at the end of the year. A marked reduction in the number of large families occupying unfit dwellings and a steady increase in the number of such dwellings occupied only by older couples, widows and widowers, is now noticeable. There are now comparatively few cases of statutory overcrowding in these houses, but a large number of people requiring accommodation suitable for aged couples. This points to the need for a much higher proportion of small dwellings in future building schemes than has been the case hitherto and also to the necessity for using existing small houses to the best advantage. The Selection of Tenants Sub-Committee are fully aware of this trend in the size of families to be rehoused.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

Two thousand, three hundred and ninety in 1956 and two thousand, eight hundred and forty-five in 1957 were the total number of inspections made for the purposes of the Public Health Act. As in previous years, most of the 318 notices in 1956 and the 289 notices in 1957 issued under the Public Health Act related to dwelling house defects of a general nature and were limited to urgent matters. In 109 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices.

DRAINAGE, SANITARY ACCOMMODATION, WASHING ACCOMMODATION
AND REFUSE RECEPTACLES

Covering the period of both 1956 and 1957, 123 notices requiring choked drains to be cleared or defective drains to be repaired were complied with; 69 notices requiring repairs to water-closets received attention; 19 washhouses were rebuilt or repaired; 35 dustbins were provided and 18 accumulations of refuse were removed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is only one common lodging house in use. The return of lodger nights for this lodging house is as follows:—

			1956	1957
Adults : Males	...	...	7,263	7,280
	Females	...	364	365
	Total	...	7,627	7,645
Under 10 years	...	...	Nil	Nil
(Average 20 persons per night)				

VERMIN INFESTATIONS

Rats and Mice.—Systematic investigations to ascertain infestations were continued in both years. The Department dealt with infestations, principally of a minor character, as follows:—

			1956	1957
Dwellingshouses	...	...	130	201
Factories and offices	...	...	28	21
Shops	...	...	7	10
Schools	...	...	8	2
Hotels and cafes	...	...	10	6
Clubs and licensed premises	...	...	2	6
Allotments and plots of land	...	...	30	15
Streams	...	...	8	6

In addition during both years, visits were made to hospitals in the Borough on 13 occasions, to the cattle market five times, the Council's refuse tip and sewage disposal works were treated regularly, and 28 other properties, belonging to the Corporation were inspected and treated for infestations.

Four large blocks of properties in 1956 and three in 1957 were surveyed to deal with rat infestations.

Bed Bugs.—Complaints of bed bugs were again small compared with a few years ago. Apart from issuing insecticide to applicants, the Department treated 20 houses successfully.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Routine observations of industrial chimneys and visits to factories continued consistently throughout the two years covered by this report. Two more hand-fired industrial boilers were converted to mechanically operated boilers with the usual marked reduction in smoke from the chimneys and very few hand-fired boilers now remain

in the town. The principal single smoke nuisance was, as has long been the case, the chimney at the Hospital Board's Lakin House, where the old hand-fired Cornish boilers daily cause a smoke nuisance of the most extreme kind. Every effort was made to urge upon the Board the seriousness of this matter and to raise in the order of priorities a scheme for the installation of a modern plant adequate for the Hospital's needs. It is understood that a scheme has now been prepared, but its fulfilment is the important issue as, apart from the urgency of the abatement of this serious nuisance, efforts elsewhere are made difficult by the bad example of a public authority over many years.

The Clean Air Act, 1956, was enacted during the period and the Council quickly adopted the by-law requiring the provision of appliances suitable for smokeless fuels in all future houses, as well as declaring the new municipal estate, the Percy Estate, a Smoke Control Area. Tenants' reactions proved on the whole not unfavourable although by the end of 1957 a fair assessment of the innovation was not possible as only a few houses had been occupied.

The Council has agreed to join the Warwickshire Clean Air Council, a body formed to assess the extent of atmospheric pollution in the administrative County, advise upon smoke control measures and co-ordinate publicity and education in this field of public health activities.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT PUBLIC HOUSES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

The sanitary accommodation at the cinema and at licensed premises generally was found to be of a good standard and well maintained. At seven licensed premises the accommodation was improved after representations to the owners concerned. Very substantial improvements, including new conveniences and washing facilities of a high standard, were made at two of the principal hotels.

CARAVANS AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

A total of 11 inspections during the two years was made for the purposes of sections 268 and 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Five notices in 1956 and 2 in 1957 were issued, requiring owners to discontinue the use of unlicensed sites for caravan purposes. At the end of 1957, six licences permitting the stationing of caravans were in operation in the Borough.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During the two years covered by the report, additional sanitary accommodation was provided at five factories, the existing accommodation was improved at 8 factories, floor drainage was improved at 3 factories, ventilation and heating improvements provided at two factories and general cleanliness improved at 3 factories. At the end of 1956, the Register included 125 factories, 95 having mechanical power (at which the local authority's duties are limited to the enforcement of section 7 of the Factories Act, 1937), 20 without mechanical power and 10 other premises to which the Factories Act applies. At the end of 1957, the Register included 122 factories, 92 having mechanical power, 21 without mechanical power and 9 other premises.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

One business in the Borough has been registered as required by this Act, and regular inspections are made of the premises.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Inspections and re-inspections of shops continued during 1956 and 1957. The following improvements were made at shops during the years under review: sanitary accommodation improved at 25 shops; improved washing facilities at 6 shops; improved ventilation at 2 shops; structural improvements at 6 shops. Other contraventions were remedied at 22 shops. At the end of 1957, certificates of exemption from the necessity to provide sanitary accommodation were in operation at six shops.

TERMINAL DISINFECTION

Nine houses in 1956 and 10 in 1957 were disinfected following removal of patients to hospital or at the request of occupiers. Eleven lots of bedding in 1956 and 10 in 1957 were disinfected or destroyed. A total of 25 investigations were made over both years, following notifications of infectious diseases.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

Registers.—The following make up the current registers, being the same for both 1956 and 1957:—

Milk distributors	18
Dairies other than farms	4

DAIRIES

Dairies were inspected regularly and were maintained at a good standard.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1949

The following licences were in operation:—

	1956	1957
Dealers' Licences to use the designation:—		
“Tuberculin Tested”	13	14
“Pasteurised”	14	14
“Sterilised”	5	5
Supplementary Licences to use the designation:—		
“Tuberculin Tested”	3	3
“Pasteurised”	3	3
“Sterilised”	2	2

INSPECTION OF FOOD AT RETAILERS' SHOPS

Visits made to food premises during both years under review were—1,215 to retail food shops and similar premises; 234 to premises used for food preparation; 96 to ice-cream premises and vehicles and 30 to hotels. Food found to be unfit for human consumption weighed 6 cwts. 1 qr. 13 lbs. in 1956 and 18 cwts. 3 qrs. 18 lbs. in 1957.

The majority of the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 came into effect as from 1st January, 1956, the remaining items, such as requirements as to construction of articles and equipment, supplies of clean and wholesome water, wash-hand basins, sinks, accommodation for personal clothing and the provision whereby certain foods cooked or partly cooked must be kept, unless exposed for sale, at a temperature of not less than 145° F. or below 50° F., came into force as from 1st July, 1956.

The enforcement of these Regulations, although in many respects similar to those already in operation in the Borough through the by-laws made by the Council under section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act involved a great deal of work, but because of the pressure of other work in the Department, a comprehensive survey of all premises concerned with the manufacture, preparation, storage or sale of food had to be modified and inspections had to be made as opportunity allowed. Nevertheless, every attempt was made to ensure that a high standard of food handling was maintained throughout the Borough. It is felt that the general standard of food handling is improving.

Attention was directed to the need for stricter cleanliness at food premises and in 17 instances conditions were improved. Four traders were required to provide protection for food displayed in the open air, and several owners and other persons connected with the transport of meat and other foods were warned of the necessity to provide greater protection and to exercise stricter cleanliness. One cafe, considered unsuitable, was closed in 1956. In all, 69 notices were issued in 1956 and 76 in 1957, and by the end of 1957, 91 had been complied with.

The following is a summary of the principal improvements made during the two years under review:—

Restaurants, Cafes, Canteens and Snack Bars.—New washing facilities at 7; improved sanitary accommodation at 5; other structural improvements at 17; improved equipment at 7.

Butchers, Bakers and Confectioners Shops.—8 shops redecorated; improved washing facilities at 6; improved equipment at 2.

Greengrocers Shops.—New washing facilities at 4; 5 shops redecorated.

Wet Fish and Fried Fish Shops.—Improved washing facilities at 4; 2 shops redecorated; one very unsuitable shop closed and moved to new premises.

Sugar Confectionery Shops.—New washing facilities at 4; 3 shops redecorated.

Hotels and Boarding Houses.—Improved washing facilities at 4; redecorations at 6; structural improvements at 6; improved equipment at 4.

Grocers Shops and General Shops Retailing Grocery.—Improved washing facilities at 4; 2 shops redecorated; improved equipment at 2.

Market Stalls and Mobile Canteens.—These are inspected regularly, particular attention being given to the protection of foodstuffs. Canteens and food stalls at Warwick Mop and the Racecourse were inspected. As in previous years vehicles and stalls were approved and, where necessary, enquiries were made to other local authorities concerning registrations, before any Food Vendor was allowed to trade at Warwick Mop.

Ice-cream Premises and Vehicles.—Four premises were registered in 1956 and three in 1957; there were 53 premises in the Borough registered for the sale of ice-cream, by the end of 1957. One hundred and nine inspections were made and improvements of a general nature were carried out at 7 premises. The vehicles and equipment of mobile vendors were subject to inspection. Seven notices requiring the registration of premises for the sale and storage of ice-cream were issued during both years.

General.—The main improvements carried out have undoubtedly been to the principal hotels in the town where there have been major alterations involving the kitchens and parts of the premises concerned with storage and preparation of food. At the end of 1957 work was still being carried out in this connection and new equipment being obtained. It is fair to say that the standard of accommodation and equipment in the kitchens and food sections of the main hotels will be of a very good standard when all present schemes are completed.

In addition, several of the larger food shops in the town were considering considerable alterations and improvements, involving not only the shop itself but also the storage accommodation. In some cases, of necessity, the alterations were having to be extended over a long period to avoid interruption in trade but, even so, there is every indication that the standard of this type of food handling premises in the town is being raised.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

As found necessary, shops were visited during the year in connection with the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 and Orders made thereunder, concerning correct labelling of foods displayed for sale. Sixteen notices previously served on occupiers reminding them of their obligations under the Act were complied with.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

In both years under review, nine licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted.

RENT ACT, 1957

The Rent Act, 1957 came into force in the second half of 1957 and towards the end of the year the Department was having to deal with numerous enquiries arising from its application and applications for Certificates of Disrepair. In this short period, 132 inspections had to be made for the purposes of the Act, 60 Notices of Proposal to issue Certificates of Disrepair and 28 Certificates of Disrepair were served. Twenty-nine Undertakings from owners to carry out repairs were accepted.

WATER SAMPLING

Samples of water were submitted to the Public Analyst and to the Public Health Laboratory Service during 1956 and 1957 as follows :—

<i>Public Water Supply</i>				1956			1957		
<i>From</i>				C	B	M	C	B	M
Gathering Ground, Haseley (access points and land springs)	...	...	...	4	13	1	2	13	—
Reservoir, Hatton	...	...	...	3	7	—	2	9	1
Well, Woodloes	...	...	...	1	2	—	1	1	—
Distribution mains	...	...	...	4	10	1	3	29	1
<i>In connection with public water supply</i>				1956			1957		
<i>From</i>				C	B	M	C	B	M
Gathering Ground, Haseley (miscellaneous points to determine extent of contamination)	...	...	...	—	—	—	3	2	—

<i>Other than public water supply</i>		1956			1957		
<i>From</i>		C	B	M	C	B	M
Paddling Pool, St. Nicholas' Park	...	—	—	—	—	12	—
Swimming Bath, Warwick School	...	—	—	—	—	3	—

C — submitted for chemical analysis

B — submitted for bacteriological examination

M — submitted for mineral analysis

The results of samples taken of the public water supply shewed that water as delivered at the taps in the town was safe and of good quality, but that at the gathering ground and as received at Hatton (before passing through the sand trap and chlorination plant) the water was polluted, alarmingly so at various times and places. When the gathering ground was waterlogged, as after heavy rains and/or snow, the samples taken from that point gave indications of gross pollution.

Great reliance has to be placed on the chlorination process and it is emphasized that unless the source can be protected from possible pollution more fully than at present, then automatic regulation and recording plant for chlorination appears the minimum acceptable safeguard. This state of affairs formed the subject of several reports made to the Council by the Medical Officer of Health, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor and myself, during both years. Pending additional equipment chlorination is continuing and checked daily.

In 1957, the supply in the reservoir was a mixture of the Borough's gathering ground water and water from Warwick Rural District Council's deep borehole at Shrewley. Hence samples taken from the town's mains and from the reservoir itself were of this mixed supply.

In 1956, the Council authorised the installation of a proper chlorination plant at the Paddling Pool in St. Nicholas' Park. At first results of samples indicated that the pool required more frequent emptying and cleansing than was taking place. The matter was investigated by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor and later samples shewed the water to be safe for bathing purposes.

The samples of water at the Swimming Bath, Warwick School, were taken at the request of the School Authorities. The results shewed the chlorination to be effective, all samples being sterile.

The results of the mineral analysis of the town water, showed the water to be hard and with a high iron content.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The result of Court Proceedings during 1956 and 1957 are as follows :—

<i>Situation of Premises</i>	<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Notice served under</i>	<i>Result</i>
1956			
23, North Rock (twice)	Filthy and verminous premises.	Public Health Act, 1936, sec. 93 Warwick Corporation Act, 1928 sec. 63.	(1) Nuisance order made to comply with notice within 28 days ; (2) Fined £2 with one guinea costs ; daily penalty for non-compliance of 5s.
22, Swan Street	Contravention of Food Hygiene Regulations (premises and equipment).	Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, secs. 5, 6 and 23.	Fined £50.
24, Swan Street	Do.	Do.	Fined £15.
1957			
West Street	Contravention of Food Hygiene Regulations (transport of meat).	Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, sec. 29.	Fined £2.
23, North Rock (twice)	Filthy and verminous premises.	Public Health Act, 1936, sec. 93 Warwick Corporation Act, 1928 sec. 63.	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> .

In addition 16 "warning" letters were sent by the Town Clerk on the instructions of the Council to persons contravening the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act and/or the Food Hygiene Regulations, during the two years under review.

CONCLUSION

I desire to thank the Council for their ready co-operation in seeking to raise the standard of environment health conditions in the town. My thanks are also due to Chief Officers of other departments for helpful co-operation and to members of my Staff for continued excellent services during another period when the demands upon the Office have continued to be very heavy.

Your obedient servant,

J. BULLOCK

Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Warwick.

TABLE II.
BOROUGH OF WARWICK.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1957 AND PREVIOUS
YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Crude Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1948	15,550	281	18.1	7	25	144	9.3
1949	15,170	244	16.1	4	16	152	10.0
1950	15,360	241	15.7	5	20.8	176	11.5
1951	15,550	235	15.1	3	12.8	189	12.2
1952	15,510	270	17.4	6	22.2	166	10.7
1953	15,620	238	15.2	3	12.6	171	10.9
1954	15,620	252	16.1	8	31.7	160	10.2
1955	15,670	220	14.0	6	22.2	175	11.2
1956	15,690	245	15.1	2	8.4	153	9.8
1957	15,810	200	12.5	4	20.3	174	11.0

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1956 & 1957.
ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year
1956 and 1957.
(Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

					Live Births.	Still Births per 1,000 Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births.
1956	...	...	...	...	15.7	23.0	11.7	23.8
1957	...	...	...	...	16.1	22.4	11.5	23.0

TABLE III.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR
1956.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plague ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	5	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhus Fever ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enteric Fever	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Pneumonia	9	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	3	.....
Malaria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery	12	.....	5	7	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	10
Meningococcal Infection	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	14	1	7	5	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	3	.....
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Food Poisoning	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	69	1	14	18	14	12	4	6	18

TABLE III.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR,
1957.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plague ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	6	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhus Fever ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enteric Fever ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	20	2	2	.....	1	3	7	5	1
Malaria ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	8
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	8	.....	5	1	.....	2	.....	.....	6
Whooping Cough	54	2	24	25	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	450	14	201	230	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13	.....	.....	1	6	3	3	.....	.....
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Food Poisoning ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	564	18	236	260	16	18	11	5	16

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF WARWICK.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1956.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	—
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	3	—
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	8
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1
16 Diabetes	1	1
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	7	6
18 Coronary disease, angina	16	10
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	1
20 Other heart disease	20	8
21 Other circulatory disease	4	7
22 Influenza	—	—
23 Pneumonia	3	3
24 Bronchitis	9	2
25 Other disease of respiratory system ...	1	1
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	—
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	2	—
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	4
33 Motor vehicle accidents	—	—
34 All other accidents	3	—
35 Suicide	—	—
36 Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—
All causes	95	58

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF WARWICK.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1957.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	2	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	9	1
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	7
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	4
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia... ..	—	—
16 Diabetes	—	2
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	15	20
18 Coronary disease, angina	13	13
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	4
20 Other heart disease	10	15
21 Other circulatory disease	2	2
22 Influenza	—	—
23 Pneumonia	2	7
24 Bronchitis	1	2
25 Other disease of respiratory system ...	3	1
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	—
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	1	2
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	4
33 Motor vehicle accidents	2	—
34 All other accidents	2	2
35 Suicide	—	1
36 Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—
All causes	85	89



